Surname:	First name:



## Latin Specimen Transfer Paper Clifton College

## **Information**

- This examination is 60 minutes long.
- Answer all of the questions.
- Handwriting and spelling are important.
- The total marks for this paper is 75.

**1**. Study the following passage (do not write a translation) and answer the questions below. Complete sentences are not required.



After some early acts of bravery, Hercules travels to Egypt, where a man called Busiris is king.

Hercules erat vir bonus et validus. ubi puer erat, cum serpentibus magnis pugnavit. itaque clarus in multis locis erat. auxilio deorum viros malos necavit. pericula semper superabat. olim

Hercules = Hercules
serpentibus (abl.pl.) = snakes

5 tamen <u>Hercules</u> ad <u>Aegyptum</u> navigavit.
<u>Busiris</u>, vir malus, ibi regebat. <u>Busiris</u> bella amabat et incolas terrebat quod saevus erat.

*Aegyptus, -i* = Egypt *Busiris* = Busiris

a.		les erat vir bonus et validus (line 1).  s the man Hercules described?	
			[2]
b.		er erat, cum <u>serpentibus</u> magnis pugnavit (lines 1-2). Hercules was a boy, how did he show his bravery?	
			[2]
c.		in multis locis erat (line 3). e was Hercules famous?	
			[2]
d.		deorum (line 3). save Hercules help?	
			[1]
e.	viros n (i)	nalos necavit (lines 3-4).  How are the men described?	
			[1]
	(ii)	What did Hercules do to them?	
			[1]

Ť.	pericula semper superabat (line 4).	
	What did Hercules always do?	
		[2]
g.	<u>Busiris</u> bella amabat (lines 6-7).	
	What did Busiris love?	
		[1]
		[+]
h.	et incolas terrebat (line 7).	
	What was Busiris in the habit of doing?	
		[2]
i.	quod saevus erat (line 7).	
	What reason is given for Busiris' behaviour?	
		[1]

Turn over

**2.** Translate the following passage into good English.

[30]

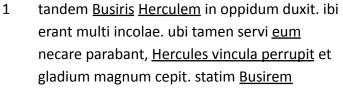


When Hercules reaches Egypt, he is taken prisoner by Busiris, who also plans to kill him.

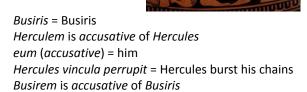
1	Hercules et amici ad Aegyptum venerunt.	Acquetus i = Faunt
	Busiris magnopere timebat.	Aegyptus, -i = Egypt Busiris = Busiris
	mox igitur <u>Herculem</u> necare constituit.	Herculem is the accusative of Hercules
	in oppido <u>Busiris Herculem</u> cepit.	
5	deinde <u>eum</u> ad <u>regiam</u> duxit.	<i>"eum" (accusative)</i> = him <i>regia, -ae</i> = palace
	servos <u>Herculem</u> in <u>carcerem</u> iacere iussit.	"carcerem" (accusative) = prison
	tandem <u>Busiris</u> nuntios ad multas terras misit,	
	et <u>mortem</u> <u>Herculi</u> paravit.	"mortem" (accusative) = death Herculi is the dative of Hercules
	Hercules iam in magno periculo erat sed, quod	Theream is the dative of thereales
10	validus erat, iram <u>Busiris</u> non timebat.	Busiris here is in the genitive case
•••••		
•••••		

**3.** Study the passage below (do not write a translation) and answer the questions which follow.

Hercules escapes from Busiris and punishes him before leaving Egypt.



5 necavit; deinde cum amicis ex oppido cucurrit et ab <u>Aegypto</u> navigavit.



*Aegyptus, -i* = Egypt

a. This question tests your knowledge of the origins of English words. Complete the table below. (The first one has been done for you.)[4]

Latin word from Meaning of the Latin word		English word which comes	
the passage		from the Latin word	
multus (line 2) much, many		multiply	
ab (line 6)			
navigo (line 6)			

Answer the following questions, (b) to (p) by underlining the correct option.

b.	. tandem (line 1). What sort of word is this?		[1]	
	verb	adverb	noun	
c.	oppidum (line 1). Why is th	is noun in the a	ccusative case?	[1]
	object of the verb	after t	the preposition <i>in</i>	
	subje	ect of the verb		
d.	d. duxit (line 1). Which verb does this come from?			[1]
	duxo	dico	duco	
e.	erant (line 2). This means to	<b>hey were</b> . How	do you say <i>they are</i> in Latin?	[1]
	sum	sunt	eram	
f.	necare (line 3). What part of	of the verb is thi	s?	[1]
	infinitive	imperative	imperfect	

g.	paraba	arabant (line 3):				
	(i)	What is the tense of this verb?			[1]	
			present	imperfect	perfect	
	(ii)	What i	s the first perso	on singular of t	he present tense of this verb?	[1]
			parabo	parabam	paro	
h.	gladiur	<b>n</b> (line	4). Why is this	noun in the acc	cusative case?	[1]
			object of the	verb	after the preposition et	
				subject of the	e verb	
i.	magnu	ı <b>m</b> (line	4). What sort	of word is this?		[1]
			adjective	adverb	verb	
j.	cepit (	ine 4).	Which verb is t	his from?		[1]
			серо	cupio	capio	
k.	amicis	(line 5)	. What case is t	this noun in?		[1]
			vocative	genitive	ablative	
l.	ex (line	e 5). Wh	nat sort of word	d is this?		[1]
			conjunction	verb	preposition	
m.	cucurri	i <b>t</b> (line !	5). Which tense	e is this verb in	?	[1]
			present	imperfect	perfect	
n.	Comple	ete the	following Latin	sentence:		[1]
	They so	ee the a	arrow =	vident		
			sagittam	sagitta	sagittas	
0.	Comple	ete the	following Latin	sentence:		[1]
	The farmers praise the queen = reginam laudant					
			agricola	agricolarum	agricolae	
p.	Which	one of	these is the co	rrect Latin for 7	The teacher is walking in the fields?	[1]
		magist	crus ad agrum a	ambulat	magister in agris ambulat	
				magistrus in a	agro ambulant	

4.	4. Translate the following sentences into Latin.				
	a)	The slaves were making the shields			
	b)	I was eating the sailors' food			
	c)	I fought against the Romans	•••		
	d)	Master, are you sleeping in the temple?	•••		
	e)	Seven beautiful goddesses came down from the sky.	•••		
			•••		

**5**. A young Julius Caesar is captured by pirates and taken to their island hide-out. They demand a ransom before Julius is released. Later, however, he has his revenge.

Translate the following passage into Latin. Help with the underlined words is given to you below. [30]

Julius Caesar remained on the island for a long time. He often asked: "Why did you attack me? What do you want?" At last the pirates replied: "You are well-known and rich. Give gold to us." Julius was angry but the pirates laughed. Julius' friends gave money to the pirates and Julius departed.

Later, Julius gathered allies and returned to the island. There was a battle and Julius killed many pirates. The pirates were not now laughing.

	Julius Caesar	Julius Caesar
	"me" (accusative)	"me"
	pirate	pirata, -ae (m.)
	rich	pecuniosus, -a, -um
	"to us" (dative)	"nobis"
	Julius	Julius, -ii (m.)
	later	postea
	I gather	colligo, -ere, collegi
	I return	revenio, -ire, reveni
•••••	•••••	
•••••	•••••	


End of paper